

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL
EVENTS AND DOCUMENTSJAN 29 1951
PERIODICAL
READING ROOM

Supplement to

THE WORLD TODAY

Published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International
Affairs, Chatham House, St James's Square, London, S.W.1

Annual subscription 17s. 6d. Per copy 9d.

Volume VI No. 24

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ARGENTINA. 6 Dec.—*Great Britain*. Anglo-Argentine trade negotiations in Buenos Aires ended.

11 Dec.—*Great Britain*. The Foreign Ministry acknowledged receipt of a British Note rejecting the Argentine Government's proposals for a solution of the meat problem.

AUSTRALIA. 3 Dec.—Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, said that the main points of Australian foreign policy were to maintain friendship with China and to harmonize the views of U.N. members whose forces were fighting in Korea. Emphasizing the necessity of close military and diplomatic liaison between members of the United Nations and the British Commonwealth, he stated that Australia's aims were: isolation of the conflict, presentation of the Australian attitude towards resistance of aggression in the Far East, and peaceful negotiations before increasing defence commitments. He pointed out that U.N. objectives should be clearly defined and added that if the Chinese intention was to drive U.N. forces out of Korea, they could not expect their present immunity from attack to continue indefinitely.

6 Dec.—It was learned that Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, had announced the launching of a drive to build up the Citizen Military Force of 30,000 proposed in the Government's defence programme. The Citizen Military Force would replace the old Australian Imperial Force.

8 Dec.—*Strikes*. Railwaymen in Victoria returned to work after a fifty-four-day strike.

10 Dec.—A three-day conference opened in Canberra of British Commonwealth parliamentary representatives. Two delegates from the U.S. Congress were also present.

Korea. Mr Spender welcomed the Anglo-U.S. declaration that there would be no appeasement.

AUSTRIA. 13 Dec.—*Trade Agreement*. A one-year trade agreement with Czechoslovakia providing for an exchange of \$29 m. worth of goods was announced.

15 Dec.—Adjournment of Deputies' discussions (*see Council of Foreign Ministers*).

BELGIUM. 7 Dec.—*Budget*. The House of Representatives adopted the budget of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

8 Dec.—Arrival of Belgian contingent in Korea (*see Korea*).

10 Dec.—*France*. M. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, referred at a European Movement Meeting in Brussels to the Franco-Soviet treaty of 1946 and said that on the eve of a four-Power conference at which it was intended to reach a settlement for Europe, it was essential to convince the world of the defensive character of French policy.

12 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. M. Maurice, Minister of Foreign Trade, told the Senate's foreign affairs committee that Belgium had not yet decided her attitude to the Schuman Plan.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 13 Dec.—British statement of policy (*see Great Britain*).

BULGARIA. 3 *Dec.*—Agreement with Turkey *re* emigration of Muslims, and resumption of railway communications (*see Turkey*).

CANADA. 4 *Dec.*—At a meeting in Ottawa of the ten provincial Premiers under the chairmanship of Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, Mr Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, said that open war with China might lead to open war with Russia. As soon as the military situation in Korea was stabilized, efforts should be made to reconcile the determination of the United Nations to resist aggression with whatever legitimate interests the Chinese had in Korea. He believed that the use of the atom bomb for the second time against an Asian people would dangerously weaken remaining eastern-western links.

5 *Dec.*—Mr Pearson's broadcast speech (*see United States*).

8 *Dec.*—*Defence Shipping.* Mr Chevrier, Minister of Transport, outlined in a speech at Montreal the broad policy under which Canada would co-operate with the defence shipping authority set up in Washington for the North Atlantic Treaty countries.

9 *Dec.*—*Great Britain.* Mr Attlee arrived in Ottawa from Washington. He later had an exchange of views with Mr St Laurent.

10 *Dec.*—*Export Restrictions.* The suspension of export permits for Korea, China, Hong Kong, Macao, and Manchuria was announced.

13 *Dec.*—*Great Britain.* Mr Howe, Minister of Trade, announced that Britain had agreed to increase her token shipment payments for 1951 from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the average value of annual shipments of approved items exported to the U.K. from 1936 to 1938.

15 *Dec.*—*Trade.* It was announced that all remaining emergency import controls would be removed on 2 January 1951.

CEYLON. 7 *Dec.*—Statement on sterling balances (*see Great Britain*).

CHINA. 5 *Dec.*—Asian and Arab countries' appeal to Peking *re* Korea (*see United Nations*).

Japan. It was learned that the New China News Agency had issued a statement by Mr Chou-en Lai, Foreign Minister, demanding Peking representation at negotiations for a Japanese peace treaty and attacking the recent U.S. memorandum on the subject. 'Legitimate Chinese rights' to the restoration of Formosa and the Pescadores were stressed, and Russian claims to Sakhalin and the Kuriles were supported. The Minister also repeated allegations that the U.S.A. was turning Japan into a U.S. colony and re-arming the Japanese nation, and he demanded that the Japanese peace treaty should be based on the Cairo, Yalta, and Potsdam agreements and on the basic principles adopted by the Far Eastern Commission in 1947.

8 *Dec.*—*Hong Kong.* The Hong Kong Government announced a new list of articles prohibited for export except under licence, including all kinds of armaments, machinery, and machine tools.

17 *Dec.*—*Arrests.* Reports current in Hong Kong stated that wide-scale arrests had been taking place throughout China and the strict security regulations had been tightened.

CHINA (*continued*)

Export Bans. Reports from Hong Kong stated that a general ban had been imposed on all goods for Japan and the U.S.A., and contracts with Hong Kong and Europe in terms of U.S. foreign exchange had been nullified excepting those actually being loaded.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION. 1 *Dec.*—The Conference which opened on 27 November in Wellington, New Zealand, closed. Economic questions, defence, emigration, and foreign affairs were among the main questions discussed.

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 15 *Dec.*—*Austria.* The Deputies adjourned for three months after an inconclusive meeting in London on Austria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 2 *Dec.*—After a trial lasting six days, nine Roman Catholic priests charged with treason were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten years to life.

12 *Dec.*—It was announced that four members of the Communist Party had been arrested on charges of treason and espionage, and that M. Mach, editor of the Communist paper, *Nase Pravda*, had been dismissed.

13 *Dec.*—Trade agreement with Austria (*see Austria*).

DENMARK. 12 *Dec.*—Protest to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see Egypt*).

EGYPT. 4 *Dec.*—Anglo-Egyptian discussions (*see Great Britain*).

5 *Dec.*—*Foreign Policy.* Ibrahim Farag Bey, acting Foreign Minister, told press representatives that the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations had been instructed to support U.S. policy against Communist China. The issue was no longer the war in Korea but the open conflict between Communism and democracy.

7 *Dec.*—It was announced that Egypt was taking measures to end the state of war with Germany.

11 *Dec.*—*Syria.* Nazim el Kudsi Bey, Syrian Prime Minister, left Cairo for Damascus after a month's tour of the Arab capitals.

12 *Dec.*—*Suez Canal.* A Note was received from Denmark protesting against Egyptian restrictions on shipping passing through the Suez Canal. It was learned that Britain and France had sent similar protests.

13 *Dec.*—*Suez Canal.* The Norwegian Government rejected Egypt's attempted justification of restrictions on Suez Canal shipping. It was learned that the U.S.A. and the Netherlands had similarly rejected Egypt's replies to protests.

15 *Dec.*—Sudanese demand for self-government (*see Sudan*).

Sudan. Ibrahim Farag Bey, acting Foreign Minister, told the press that the Sudanese demand for self-government would not affect Egyptian policy. Egypt did not refuse Sudan self-government but wished to see it established on the basis of unity with Egypt under the Egyptian crown.

Adjournment of Anglo-Egyptian discussions (*see Great Britain*).

ERITREA. 14 Dec.—Appointment of U.N. commissioner (*see U.N. General Assembly*).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 2 Dec.—The Council of the O.E.E.C. issued a number of recommendations designed to remedy the scarcity and threatened scarcity of raw materials. Measures suggested included: increased production of coal, metal ores, and sulphur; fuller utilization of coke, aluminium, and pulp, and of scrap metal; restrictions on consumption; encouragement of the use of substitutes; financial measures to discourage speculative buying and to control prices; and fuller co-ordination between producers and consumers and between countries.

9 Dec.—O.E.E.C. mission in Washington (*see United States*).

13 Dec.—*Germany*. The Council of the O.E.E.C. approved the grant of a special credit of \$120 m. to Germany to help her overcome her serious deficits with other members of the European Payments Union.

FRANCE. 30 Nov.—The Assembly adopted a Bill on constitutional reform containing certain revisions in principle of the Constitution.

1 Dec.—M. Plevin, Prime Minister, speaking to the Assembly, said that France assumed her share of the responsibility for the Security Council decisions on United Nations action in Korea. The aim had been to isolate the conflict and to respect the common frontiers of China and Korea. He stated that a calm estimate should be made of the results of any action taken, even in the most obvious case of self-defence. The Assembly approved the motion of confidence in the Government by 347 to 184 votes.

2 Dec.—Visit of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to U.K. (*see Great Britain*).

5 Dec.—M. Plevin reaffirmed in a speech to the Foreign Press Association the Government's support of Mr Attlee in his talks with President Truman and repeated his belief that unified defence could best be achieved by a European army with equal rights for its members.

6 Dec.—*Indo-China*. The appointment was announced of Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny, C.-in-C. of Western Union Land Forces, as High Commissioner and C.-in-C. in Indo-China in succession to M. Pignon and Gen. Carpentier. It was reported that Gen. de Lattre's Chief of Staff, Gen. Naveaux, would be appointed Deputy C.-in-C. Western Union Land Forces, and would take his place during his absence.

Western Defence. The Cabinet approved, as a transitional solution pending the creation of a European army, a compromise proposal on German rearmament put forward by Mr. Spofford, Chairman of the Atlantic Council of Deputies. The plan retained the principle of a European army while permitting the immediate formation of German 'combat teams' of about 6,000 men on the basis of one to five from other Atlantic Treaty members. The Government also agreed to waive their original stipulation that signature of the Schuman Plan should precede the recruiting of German units, but maintained their opposition to a German General Staff and War Ministry.

FRANCE (*continued*)

7 Dec.—It was officially stated that French concessions regarding the Schuman Plan and a European army did not imply any abandonment of the objectives of the Pleven Plan.

Indo-China. M. Letourneau, Minister for the Associated States, reaffirmed in the Council that French armies would not withdraw from Indo-China.

8 Dec.—French-Viet Nam military convention (*see Indo-China*).

9 Dec.—*Soviet Proposal for Four-Power Talks.* It was announced, after the close of discussions between U.S., French, and British representatives in Paris, that full agreement had been reached on the reply to be sent to the Soviet Note of 3 November.

10 Dec.—Gen. de Gaulle said at Lille that the only solution to French problems was the formation of a non-party Government. European unity depended on a Franco-German *entente* which should be preceded by the recreation of French strength. He criticized French support of the Washington talks on European defence.

M. Schuman's speech in Brussels (*see Belgium*).

12 Dec.—*German Rearmament.* M. Schuman declared to the Assembly during the Budget debate that French policy had three aims: the rapid organization of European collective defence; respect for international agreements; and the preservation of Germany from a rebirth of militarism. He emphasized that the creation of a European army was the only solution to the German problem and said 'We do not want German units to be at the disposal of the German Government, even in the transitional period'.

Budget. The text of the Finance Bill for 1951, constituting the first part of the Budget, was issued to the Assembly's Finance Committee. Total expenditure was estimated at 2,615,000 m. francs, and existing revenue at 1,975,000 m. francs. The deficit of 640,000 m. francs would be covered by U.S. military aid (140,000 m. francs), loans and Treasury advances (320,000 m. francs), and new taxes (180,000 m. francs).

Protest to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see Egypt*).

Scene in Moroccan chamber (*see Morocco*).

13 Dec.—*Great Britain.* Sir Roger Makins, British Under Foreign Secretary, saw M. Pleven and M. Schuman and reported on the recent Washington talks.

14 Dec.—*Double Taxation Convention.* A convention between Great Britain and France providing for the avoidance of double taxation on income and profits was signed in Paris. It would come into force on 6 April 1951.

Budget. The Assembly's financial committee decided against Communist opposition to give priority of discussion to the rearmament budget. Defence expenditure was estimated at 385,000 m. francs for ordinary military expenditure and 355,000 m. francs for rearmament. Of the latter sum, 165,000 m. francs would be provided by taxation, 140,000 m. francs by U.S. aid, and 50,000 m. francs by a national defence loan. The greater part of the new taxes would thus be combined with the rearmament budget.

15 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. Following a report by M. Monnet to the Cabinet on the progress of six-Power talks on the Schuman Plan, M. Schuman said that the draft treaty drawn up by experts in Paris was already being examined by the Governments concerned.

Soviet Note re Germany (see U.S.S.R.).

17 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. A conference in Paris on the Schuman Plan, attended by delegations from the six countries concerned adjourned for the Christmas recess.

GERMANY. 30 Nov.—*East Germany*. Two members of the proscribed sect, 'Jehovah's Witnesses', were sentenced to life imprisonment, and seven others to terms ranging from two to twelve years on charges of espionage for Britain and the U.S.A.

2 Dec.—*West Germany*. In a speech to the annual conference of the Christian Democratic Union of North Rhine-Westphalia at Duisberg, Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, appealed for the creation of a unified Atlantic defence front stretching from Turkey to northern Europe and including western Germany. He accused the Social Democratic leaders of irresponsible election campaigning in their attitude towards German rearmament.

East Germany. It was learned that Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, had written to Dr Adenauer, proposing conversations between the two Governments on the formation of an all-German constituent council, as suggested by the Prague Conference of Foreign Ministers. He proposed that there should be six representatives from each Government on the Council.

4 Dec.—*West Berlin Elections*. The results of the municipal elections of 3 December were declared as follows: Social Democrats 44.7 per cent of the votes (compared with 64.5 per cent in 1948); Christian Democrats 24.6 per cent (19.4); Free Democrats 23 per cent (16.1). None of the other five splinter parties secured the necessary 5 per cent of votes to give them a seat in the new House of Deputies. In spite of the Communist boycott, 90.4 per cent of the electorate voted, compared with 86.2 per cent in 1948.

5 Dec.—*West Germany*. Memorandum re prisoners in Russia (see U.N. Secretariat).

6 Dec.—*East Germany*. It was learned that the Brandenburg provincial Government had announced that from 1 January 1951, State contributions to Church funds would be paid only to a governing body with its seat in Brandenburg.

7 Dec.—Proposed Egyptian measures to end state of war (see Egypt).

9 Dec.—*West Germany. Great Britain*. A new payments agreement covering trade between west Germany on the one hand, and Britain and the sterling area on the other, was signed in Frankfurt.

10 Dec.—*West Germany. Coal*. It was learned that Professor Erhard, Minister of Economics, had protested in a press statement against the International Ruhr Authority's decision not to reduce the export coal quota. He urged a reduction of at least half a million tons in the current quarter.

GERMANY (*continued*)

11 Dec.—*Berlin. Church and State.* Dr Dibelius, Bishop of Berlin and Brandenburg, referring to the demand of the Brandenburg Premier that the Church's *Land* headquarters should be situated in Brandenburg, said that such a change could only be decided by the Brandenburg synod, and the demand raised an issue of fundamental importance for the whole German Evangelical Church. He condemned the recent decree that State contributions would be paid only to a church authority in Brandenburg.

12 Dec.—*West Germany. Coal.* An official of the U.S. High Commission criticized the German attitude over the coal export question and said that if the Germans wanted a compromise they should make further efforts to save fuel themselves. The Ruhr Authority could not be dissolved until another organization, probably arising from the Schuman Plan, could take over its duties.

Refugees. Dr Lukaschek, Minister for Refugees, announced plans for redistributing refugees more equitably among the various *Länder*.

Discussion on prisoners in Russia (*see U.N. General Assembly Social and Humanitarian Committee*).

13 Dec.—*West Germany.* Grant of \$120 m. credit (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

14 Dec.—*West Germany.* At a meeting between Dr Adenauer and the Allied High Commissioners, subjects of discussion included the question of a German contribution to western defence and Herr Grotewohl's letter proposing the formation of an all-German constituent council.

15 Dec.—*East Germany.* The Volkskammer approved a law 'for the protection of peace', forbidding all forms of war propaganda and imposing serious penalties for different categories of the offence which covered almost any form of support for western policy or opposition to Communist policy. Germans found guilty of the offence on behalf of States themselves engaged in 'aggressive policies' would be liable to the death penalty. The law gave the court jurisdiction over offences committed outside east Germany even by Germans without domicile there.

West Germany. The Ministry of Justice issued a statement declaring that the new east German anti-propaganda law was a violation of legal rights.

West Germany. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, U.K. High Commissioner, appealed to Germans in a speech at Bremen to recognize and fulfil their duty in respect of German partnership with the West.

Coal. The Allied High Commission issued a statement agreeing to call an urgent meeting of the International Ruhr Authority to reconsider the coal export for December on the understanding that the Germans devised measures for better distribution and utilization. Responsibility for the coal muddle was attributed to German mismanagement.

Soviet Notes to France and Great Britain (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GIBRALTAR. 10 Dec.—Gen. Franco's statement (*see Spain*).

GOLD COAST. 11 Dec.—An international education conference

opened in Accra attended by delegates from fourteen West African territories and agencies and by U.N. and U.K. representatives.

GREAT BRITAIN. 30 Nov.—*Foreign Affairs.* At a resumption of the debate in the Commons, Mr Churchill, Leader of the Opposition, emphasized the importance of stabilizing the war in Korea and of seeking means to avoid becoming inextricably entangled in war with China. He thought it was of paramount importance to reach a settlement with Russia while the U.S.A. still had superiority in atomic weapons. He deplored the fact that the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee had lapsed. Mr Ernest Davies, Under Foreign Secretary, declared that the Peking Government was the effective Government of China, while the Nationalists represented only a small section of the Chinese people. Mr Attlee, Prime Minister, announced that he had received a correction from the British Ambassador in Washington of an inaccurately reported statement by President Truman concerning the atom bomb. This made it clear that under the McMahon Act a decision to use atom bombs could only be taken by the United States Executive after political consideration. Mr Attlee said that in any case the Government considered that a U.N. decision on such an issue could only be taken after prior consultation among those member States taking part in international police action. After reporting on the progress of British rearmament, Mr Attlee said the Government were in favour of, and had suggested, the establishment of a demilitarized zone in Korea. He finally announced that he had suggested to President Truman that he should visit him in Washington at the earliest opportunity for an interchange of views.

Mr Attlee received a message from President Truman agreeing to his proposal to visit America.

2 Dec.—*France.* M. Pleven and M. Schuman, the French Premier and Foreign Minister, arrived in London to consult with Mr Attlee and Mr Bevin and later returned to France. A statement issued after the meeting said that agreement had been reached.

Mr Attlee, accompanied by military, economic, and diplomatic advisers, left for Washington to meet President Truman. Mr Attlee, on his departure, said that the object of the visit was to exchange views on the whole international situation rather than on any particular facet.

Mr Younger's speech in U.S.A. on Korea (*see United States*).

3 Dec.—*Nepal.* Visit of U.K. representative (*see Nepal*).

4 Dec.—*Egypt.* Discussions regarding Anglo-Egyptian relations were begun between Mr Bevin, Foreign Minister, and Mohamed Salah el Din Bey, Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Mr Attlee's visit to Washington (*see United States*).

Palestine. The Jordan Legation stated that, with reference to the previous day's clash in the Negeb (*see Palestine*), the road block, created by the Arab Legion and threatened by Israeli forces, was on a stretch of road recently constructed by the Israelis which ran for four and a half kilometres within Jordan territory. Jordan had warned Israel that this length of road could not be used by Israel.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

British-U.S. Film Agreement (*see United States*).

Israel. Mr Horowitz, Israeli Director-General of Finance, arrived in London for discussions on Israeli sterling balances.

5 *Dec.*—Mr Churchill, leader of the Opposition, stated in the House of Commons that his party fully supported the Government's initiative in starting talks in Washington.

6 *Dec.*—Truman-Attlee talks (*see United States*).

Mr Attlee's speech in Washington (*see United States*).

Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government formally accepted the British offer of a £3 m. credit announced on 14 November.

Israel. A British-Israel air services agreement was signed providing for a regular air service between the two countries.

Breakdown of Anglo-Argentine trade negotiations (*see Argentina*).

7 *Dec.*—*Sterling Balances.* Mr Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in Parliament that the basis of the proposed arrangements with India, Pakistan, and Ceylon was that the sterling balances of the three countries would be reduced, during the next six years covering the Colombo Plan, to what they would regard as normal reserve amounts. In the case of India, transfers of up to £35 m. in each of the six years would be made to their No. 1 (or Free) account whenever it fell below £30 m. A similar agreement had been made with Ceylon, providing for a transfer of £21 m. between 1 July 1950 and 30 June 1957 with a normal limit of £3 m. in any one year. Provision was made for flexibility and discussion in both agreements. Discussions with Pakistan were in progress. In answer to a question, Mr Gaitskell said the Government considered any scaling down of sterling balances as unpracticable as they would not consider unilateral repudiation.

Korea. Mr Shinwell, Defence Minister, made a statement in Parliament on the course of operations in Korea and the location of British units there. He said that the latest estimates received from Gen. MacArthur's H.Q. indicated that there were 270,000 Chinese now in action in Korea, of which nearly 200,000 were on the western front attacking the U.S. 8th Army. Total U.S. casualties up to the beginning of the offensive were reported as over 30,000, of whom over 5,000 were killed. In answer to a question, Mr Shinwell said that withdrawal was not contemplated by either the U.S. or British Governments.

8 *Dec.*—Statement on Truman-Attlee talks (*see United States*).

9 *Dec.*—West German-U.K. and Sterling Area payments agreement (*see Germany*).

10 *Dec.*—*Spain.* Gen. Franco on Gibraltar (*see Spain*).

Anglo-Pakistan trade talks (*see Pakistan*).

11 *Dec.*—Rejection of Argentine meat proposals (*see Argentina*).

12 *Dec.*—Mr Attlee arrived back in London after his visits to the U.S.A. and Canada. In a statement to the House, he said an identity of view in approach had been very largely achieved with President Truman, and he was completely satisfied with their talk on the use of atomic weapons. He had found himself in close agreement with Mr St Laurent, Canadian Prime Minister, and his colleagues.

Protest to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see* Egypt).

13 Dec.—*Marshall Aid*. A joint statement issued in London and Washington announcing the suspension of Marshall Aid to Britain from 1 January 1950 was read to Parliament by Mr Gaitskell. It said that the decision had been influenced, first by the disappearance in recent months of the dollar deficit in Britain and the sterling area as a result of a remarkable economic recovery, and secondly by the impending heavier demands on U.S. economy to meet the cost of the U.S. defence programme which included mutual defence aid. The U.K. would continue to draw on allotments for the six months ended 31 December 1950 and on previous allotments until they were exhausted. Total allotments since the inception of Marshall aid amounted to \$2,694.3 m. The U.K. would remain a member of the O.E.E.C. and of the European Payments Union, and would continue to be eligible for aid under certain E.C.A. programmes. The U.K.-U.S. economic agreement would remain in force for the time being. Recognizing that British recovery was not complete and the sterling area's financial resources not adequate, reconsideration was provided for if necessary.

Mr Batt, chief of the E.C.A. mission in the U.K., said at a Press Conference that no other country which had received aid on a large scale was in anything like the position of the U.K.

British East Africa. Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, stated in the Commons that for the time being separate policies would be pursued in the territories of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The U.K. would continue to help Africans along the path of progress and would maintain their ultimate control in the territories until a Government representing all sections could be formed and a state of mutual confidence between communities had been attained.

Increase in token shipment quotas (*see* Canada).

14 Dec.—*Foreign Affairs*. Opening a debate on foreign affairs in the Commons, Mr Attlee reviewed events in Korea and reported on his recent talks with President Truman. He spoke of the valuable liaison existing between the U.S. Administration and British representatives in Washington, and said that it would be a mistake to formalize the arrangements. He was satisfied that British views would be fully considered before instructions having political implications would be given to the U.N. commander. He was also fully satisfied with President Truman's assurances on the use of atomic weapons. Mr Churchill called for a fuller statement on the subject of the atom bomb, and Mr Eden, Conservative, suggested that some machinery was required—possibly a joint staffs committee—to act as a liaison between the United Nations and the commander in the field. Mr Bevin, replying for the Government, reaffirmed that there must be no reward for aggression in Korea. He considered China should be a party to the negotiations or the settlement would not be lasting. He thought it was not the right moment to settle the problem of Formosa. With regard to European defence, he criticized the European position as being too weak and said that the Strasbourg resolution had misled Europe.

The texts of the communiqué of 8 December on Mr Attlee's talks

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

with President Truman and of Mr Attlee's statement to the Commons on 12 December were published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8110).

Uranium Agreement. It was announced that, following talks in Johannesburg, an agreement had been reached with the South African Government whereby uranium from South African gold mines would be made available to the British and U.S. Governments.

Anglo-French Double Taxation convention (*see France*).

15 Dec.—*Egypt.* The Foreign Office announced the adjournment of Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic discussions.

Sudanese request for self-government (*see Sudan*).

Sweden. Trade discussions with Sweden were concluded in London.

Norway. An Anglo-Norwegian trade agreement was signed in London.

Raw Materials. Mr Freeman, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Supply, announced in the Commons that an allocation system would be introduced for zinc owing to the serious shortage. He was optimistic about the execution of the defence programme, though emergency action would have to be taken in the case of certain raw materials.

Malaya. Mr Griffiths announced in a written Parliamentary reply that the Government would provide £1,250,000 to meet the cost of raising two new battalions of the Malay Regiment.

Soviet Note *re* Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Russian protest *re* Japanese war criminals (*see U.S.S.R.*).

16 Dec.—In a broadcast speech to the nation, Mr Attlee reaffirmed that there must be no appeasement of aggression in Korea and that British forces would continue to fight alongside the Americans in support of the United Nations. At the same time, the conflict must not be allowed to spread, and a settlement must be reached which would remove the causes of friction. Mr Attlee emphasized the deterrent effect of the atom bomb on would-be aggressors and said it would never be used lightly or wantonly.

17 Dec.—*Socialist Congress.* A two-day meeting of representatives of western European Socialist parties ended with a decision that in future efforts would be made to reach a common Socialist policy at Strasbourg. Delegates agreed that European unity should be achieved through functional agencies of the Council of Europe, that the Schuman Plan should be regarded as a test case, and that it and other new agencies should work in close association with the Council of Europe.

GREECE. 6 Dec.—Greco-Turkish military talks (*see Turkey*).

HUNGARY. 30 Nov.—*Budget.* The Budget for 1951 was announced, showing a total of 29.5 m. forints—an increase of 9.5 m. forints over the previous year.

INDIA. 5 Dec.—*Treaty with Sikkim.* A new treaty between India and the Himalayan State of Sikkim was signed at Gangtok, under which Sikkim would continue to be a protectorate of India with autonomy in

internal affairs subject to certain provisions. The Indian Government would be responsible for defence and all external relations.

6 Dec.—*Foreign Affairs*. Opening a debate in Parliament on foreign affairs, Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, strongly opposed the use of the atom bomb in Korea and said that India favoured a cease-fire and the establishment of a demilitarized zone to be followed by negotiations in which China should take part and which should include discussion of Formosa. It was essential to secure Chinese agreement to any solution regarding the future of Korea. He deplored Chinese action in Tibet and expressed the hope that a peaceful solution could still be found. With regard to Nepal, India would not tolerate the crossing by any other Power of the Himalayan frontier into Nepal. India favoured a middle course in Nepal which would provide for progress and democracy without completely uprooting the old order.

Dalai Lama's letter to President (*see Tibet*).

7 Dec.—British statement on sterling balances (*see Great Britain*).

10 Dec.—*Nepal*. The Defence and Foreign Ministers of Nepal left Delhi for Katmandu after twelve days' negotiations.

15 Dec.—The death occurred of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister.

INDO-CHINA. 30 Nov.—It was reported that French forces had recaptured the frontier post of Chuc-Phai-San, twenty-six miles north-west of Monkay.

1 Dec.—It was learned that, according to French military authorities in Hanoi, 750,000 Chinese Communist troops were concentrated in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi, bordering Indo-China.

4 Dec.—Instructions were issued, as a precautionary measure, for the preparation of plans for the civil evacuation of Tongking.

It was learned that the port of Phu-tai, about eighteen miles south-west of Hai-duong in the Red River delta, had been captured by the rebels on 1 December and recaptured by the French a day or two later.

6 Dec.—Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny's appointment (*see France*).

7 Dec.—More than a thousand Viet-Minh insurgents were killed during twenty-four hours' operations in the south and in northern Tonking. Large quantities of arms and supplies were captured.

8 Dec.—A new military convention between France and Viet-Nam, providing for full Viet-Nam control over the Viet-Nam army, was signed in Saigon.

9 Dec.—The Emperor Bai Dai said to Southern Viet Nam representatives that no one could challenge Viet Nam independence any longer.

12 Dec.—A marked increase in rebel activity was reported in northern Viet Nam, particularly in the Haiduong area, north of the Red River. The French civil evacuation from northern Tonking began.

14 Dec.—Important mopping up operations were launched by French forces north of Hanoi. Four villages were reported to have been captured. Reports from Saigon stated that the Viet-Minh wireless had been intensifying its propaganda for an alliance between the Viet Minh and the resistance movement in Cambodia and Laos.

INDO-CHINA (*continued*)

15 Dec.—Mopping up operations were successfully completed north of Hanoi. Heavy losses were inflicted on rebels in the Dongvan area, south-west of Hanoi.

17 Dec.—M. Letourneau and Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny arrived in Saigon from France and conferred with the Viet Nam Prime Minister and members of the Government. M. Letourneau reassured the Viet Nam ministers that the replacement of M. Pignon by Gen. de Lattre implied no change in French policy.

Coinciding with the arrival of Gen. de Lattre and with the declared intention of the Viet Minh to organize acts of terrorism during a 'week of revenge', a fire broke out in Saigon which was later reported to have rendered 6,000 persons homeless. A general strike ordered by the Viet Minh in Saigon was not carried out.

INDONESIA. 2 Dec.—Terrorists killed a British estate manager in West Java.

ITALY. 30 Nov.—*Anti-Fascist Measures*. The Government were defeated by 33 votes when the Senate was asked to proceed urgently with the new anti-Fascist measures.

1 Dec.—Communist-directed strikes and demonstrations, protesting against President Truman's statement on the use of the atom bomb, occurred in Milan and Rome.

12 Dec.—*Atlantic Treaty*. Speaking in the Senate foreign affairs committee on the possibility of Italy becoming involved in war under her North Atlantic Treaty engagements, Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, said that a situation might arise which would make it practically impossible to consult Parliament, though the Government's intention was always to do so.

Discussion on prisoners in Russia (*see U.N. General Assembly, Social and Humanitarian Committee*).

Rearmament. The Council of Ministers decided that rearmament must be speeded up. At the same time, currency stability must be ensured, land reform and public works programmes safeguarded, and living standards defended.

16 Dec.—*Germany*. The Government issued a statement declaring that it admitted Germany's right to parity with other States provided she gave guarantees of a democratic development both in internal organization and in international relations. On this assumption, Italy favoured her incorporation both in a democratic Europe and in an Atlantic integrated force, provided Allied troops in Germany were strengthened and Western European forces were integrated under a single command—a step which, it was stated, would not exclude the creation of a permanent European army.

17 Dec.—It was learned that Signor Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party, had left for Russia.

JAPAN. 5 Dec.—Statement by Peking Foreign Minister (*see China*).

12 Dec.—Discussion on prisoners in Russia (*see U.N. General Assembly, Social and Humanitarian Committee*).

15 Dec.—Russian protest to U.K. and U.S.A. *re* war criminals (*see U.S.S.R.*).

JORDAN. 3 Dec.—The Cabinet resigned when the Prime Minister, Said Pasha Mufti, tendered his resignation to King Abdullah for health reasons. Samir Pasha el Rifae was asked to form a new Cabinet.

Jordan-Israeli frontier clash (*see Palestine*).

4 Dec.—*New Government*. A new Government was approved by the King which included: Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Samir Pasha el Rifae; Minister of the Interior, Abbas Pasha Mirza; Defence, Omar Pasha Mattar.

Meeting of Mixed Armistice Commission (*see Palestine*).

Statement by Jordan Legation, London (*see Great Britain*).

KOREA. 30 Nov.—In the north-west, U.N. troops were reported to have retreated south of the Chongchon River where a new defensive line was established half-way between the river and Pyongyang. Chinese troops had occupied Kunu. In the north-east, a strong force of Chinese troops, estimated at 80,000 men, seized seven miles of the U.N. supply route between Hamhung and the Changjin reservoir, isolating U.S. forces to the north. U.S. troops retreated towards Hagaru before Chinese advances on both sides of the Changjin reservoir.

1 Dec.—Gen. MacArthur emphasized at a press conference the advantage to Chinese Communist forces of a 'sanctuary of neutrality immediately behind the battle area'.

The Chinese Communist forces continued their drive towards Pyongyang.

2 Dec.—Gen. MacArthur said in a statement to the Press that the United Nations' forces were engaged in a new war against a new enemy which, with a total of about 600,000 men, including some 100,000 to 150,000 North Korean troops, overwhelmingly outnumbered the U.N. forces. Recent reverses were due to this disparity of strength. He had requested authority neither to bomb north of the Yalu River nor to use the atom bomb. He had taken about 145,000 prisoners, of whom fewer than 300 were Chinese. No Japanese troops were being used in Korea.

In the north-west, U.N. forces steadily retreated towards Pyongyang. In the north-east, fighting in the Changjin reservoir area resulted in heavy losses to both sides.

3 Dec.—U.N. forces continued their retreat, evacuating Pyongyang and withdrawing across the River Taedong. It was reported that Chinese forces had captured Songchon and Yangdok and were less than twenty miles to the north-east of Pyongyang. In the north-east, U.S. Marines retreated towards Hagaru against fierce opposition.

4 Dec.—U.N. forces continued to evacuate Pyongyang. Communist troops were reported to have reached a point eight miles to the north. In the north-east, fierce fighting took place near the Changjin reservoir where U.S. units of the 1st Marine Division and of the 7th infantry

KOREA (*continued*)

Division succeeded in joining forces. Two regiments of Marines fought their way into Hakalwoo in an effort to reach the coast. Wounded were being evacuated by air. Communist forces were driving towards Hamhung, Hungnam and Wonsan.

A summary issued from Gen. MacArthur's H.Q. raised the figure of enemy troops engaged and in reserve to over a million.

5 Dec.—Chinese Communist troops entered Pyongyang and a second force was reported to have reached Koksan, fifty miles to the south-east. The U.N. Eighth Army continued to withdraw. U.N. troops were engaged near Sibyon, seventy miles south-east of Pyongyang by guerrilla forces. Chinese Communist forces, driving south-east of the encircled U.S. and British forces in the Changjin reservoir area, cut the main Hamhung-Hakalwoo road. Two other forces reached the outskirts of Wonsan and Anbyon, ten miles further south. Sinpung, fifteen miles west of Hamhung, was under heavy attack by the Chinese. A U.S. Marine Air Force spokesman said that its aircraft had used proximity-fuse bombs for the first time in Korea with outstanding results.

6 Dec.—The U.N. Eighth Army halted its retreat and established a new defence line between Pyongyang and the 38th parallel. It was announced that the encircled U.S. Marines and British Commandos in the north-east had started to fight their way through to Koto. Heavy U.N. raids were reported on Anbyon and Koksan.

7 Dec.—In the north-west, Chinese Communist troops attacked both ends of the new U.N. defence line stretching from the coast near Chinnampo, seventy miles eastward to Koksan. U.N. forces were driven back on both flanks, and the Chinese captured Chinnampo and Anak, seventeen miles further south. On the eastern flank, fighting was reported at Koksan and Yul. To the south, guerrillas were attacking supply routes north of Seoul where martial law was declared as a result. In the north-east, U.S. and British troops were reported to have fought their way from Hagaru to Koto where they linked up with other U.S. forces which had retreated from east of the Changjin reservoir.

Mr Shinwell's statement (*see Great Britain*).

8 Dec.—The U.N. force of 15,000 to 20,000 comprising U.S. Marines and infantry and about 100 British Commandos, were reported to have driven eight miles to the south of Koto in their retreat towards Hungnam. A relief column of the U.S. 3rd Division, pressing north from Hamhung, was reported to be within six miles of them. It was announced that the South Korean Capital Division had been evacuated from the east coast port of Nanam, a few miles south of Changjin. The arrival in the north-east of a new Chinese army—the 26th—was reported. On the north-west front, the 8th army was reported to have fallen back on a line just north of the 38th parallel. Guerrillas attacked in the Yonchon and Sibyon areas.

U.N. authorities estimated that over 80 per cent of North Korean civilians were fleeing southward from the Chinese armies.

The arrival of Dutch and Belgian units in Korea was announced.

9 Dec.—Nearly half of the force retreating from the Changjin reser-

voir joined up with the U.S. relieving force and later reached Hungnam. The rest continued to withdraw methodically, bringing most of their equipment and destroying the rest. Heavy casualties were reported on both sides. U.N. troops were reported to be forming a defence perimeter running north and west of Hungnam and through Sinhung. On the north-west front, a Communist force of 2,000 to 3,000 men was reported to be moving eastwards from the Yellow Sea port of Haeju just above the 38th parallel. Fighting against guerrillas took place south of Chorwon in central Korea.

10 Dec.—The rest of the force retreating from the Changjin area reached Hungnam. On the north-west front, the Chinese were reported to have advanced to Sohung between Pyongyang and Seoul. Heavy Chinese reinforcements continued to move southwards through Kanggye from Manchuria.

11 Dec.—After a day's visit to both Korean fronts, Gen. MacArthur issued a statement in which he said that the enemy plan to destroy the U.N. forces by one massive stroke had failed. Withdrawals had been made in good order, the fighting capacity of U.N. forces was little impaired, and morale was high. Enemy losses had been staggering, while their claims of U.N. losses were fantastically exaggerated.

Dr Syngman Rhee, South Korean President, said in Seoul that no truce or compromise with the Chinese Communists would be acceptable to the South Korean Government even if the Communists halted at the 38th parallel.

The evacuation began by sea from Hungnam of the 60,000 U.N. troops in north-east Korea.

12 Dec.—A communiqué from Gen. MacArthur's H.Q. said that two Mongolian divisions had joined the twenty-five other Chinese divisions in Korea, increasing the total number of Chinese troops to 300,000 against a U.N. total of 160,000. It was announced that Marine Corps casualties in the retreat from Changjin were between 3,000 and 3,300 including sickness cases.

13 Dec.—The evacuation from Hungnam was reported to be proceeding without serious enemy interference. It was announced that the civil evacuation of Seoul had begun. The U.N. garrison were reported to have abandoned the port of Wonsan about ten days previously.

14 Dec.—It was announced that U.N. troops covering the evacuation from Hungnam had shortened their perimeter by a planned withdrawal from Oro towards Hamhung. Increased enemy air activity was reported in the west.

15 Dec.—A major Chinese assault on the Hungnam perimeter began before dawn (Korean time). Fierce fighting raged all day. The lull on the north-west front continued except for clashes between North and South Koreans at Chunchon, north-east of Seoul and south of the 38th parallel. The use by the Chinese of rockets bearing English lettering was reported.

16 Dec.—U.N. forces shortened their perimeter round Hungnam and after destroying strategic buildings, evacuated Hamhung which the Communists later occupied.

KOREA (*continued*)

17 Dec.—Harassing small-scale attacks were reported on the Hungnam perimeter but the enemy gained no ground. U.N. aircraft heavily bombed the ports of Wonsan and Chinnampo.

MALAYA, 30 Nov.—A British company director and an Indian policeman were killed by bandits ten miles from Kuala Lumpur.

2 Dec.—One European officer and one Malay policeman were killed by bandits in Kedah.

5 Dec.—Three members of a police party were killed and two wounded as the result of a bandit attack near Kuala Selangor.

S.E. Asia Conference. A conference attended by British representatives from eleven Far East and South-East Asian territories opened in Singapore.

6 Dec.—A British estate manager was killed by bandits in Selangor, and a headman was shot in a village in Province Wellesley. Four bandits were killed by security forces in Selangor.

8 Dec.—A Chinese woman bandit aged twenty-four was hanged. She was the first woman to be executed under emergency regulations.

11 Dec.—Muslim riots broke out in Singapore while the Appeal Court were hearing an appeal for the stay of execution in the case of Maria Hertogh, a thirteen-year-old Dutch girl who had been removed from the custody of her Muslim husband and foster-mother and returned to her Dutch parents.

Anti-Bandit Measures. It was announced that new emergency regulations had been drafted dealing with the direction of manpower, the control of non-essential building, and the imposition of collective punishment where the Government's call for information had been ignored.

Sir Henry Gurney, High Commissioner, Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, and Mr Waterston, Defence Secretary, arrived back in Singapore after discussions in London.

12 Dec.—*Riots.* On the renewal of Muslim riots in Singapore, troops were called out and a curfew imposed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal in the case of Maria Hertogh and she was returned to her mother pending a final decision by the girl herself. She and her mother left by air for Holland.

13 Dec.—It was announced that law and order had been restored in Singapore. A night curfew remained in force.

A European official was shot dead by bandits near Malacca.

14 Dec.—Casualties in the Singapore riots were given as 16 dead and 157 injured.

15 Dec.—It was reported that 842 persons had been detained as a result of the riots in Singapore.

Sir Henry Gurney announced that Mr Foster Sutton, Chief Justice and former officer administering the Government, had been appointed director of man-power with a view to ending the Malayan emergency in 1951.

Large rewards were offered for the capture or death of leading members of the Malay Communist Party.

British grant for Malay battalions (*see Great Britain*).

MOROCCO. 12 Dec.—After a stormy session in the State Council, Gen. Juin, Resident-General, ordered a member of the Istiqlal (Nationalist) Party who had criticized French policy to leave the chamber. His speech had been the culmination of a series of strongly critical speeches by Nationalists during the week.

NEPAL. 3 Dec.—Sir Esler Denning, British roving Ambassador in the Far East, accompanied by Mr Roberts, U.K. deputy High Commissioner in India, flew from Delhi to Katmandu, the capital, to study the situation in Nepal.

10 Dec.—*India*. End of Indian-Nepalese negotiations (*see India*).

NETHERLANDS. 8 Dec.—Dutch contingent in Korea (*see Korea*).

12 Dec.—*Western New Guinea*. Both delegations attending the Netherlands-Indonesian Conference on the future of Western New Guinea issued details of the latest Indonesian proposals. These suggested: (1) recognition of Holland's existing rights in the area, with special consideration to the Dutch in granting new concessions; (2) full account to be taken of Dutch interests in trade, shipping, and industry; (3) Dutch personnel to be used in the administration with guaranteed pensions; (4) freedom of immigration for Dutch citizens; (5) the inclusion of Western New Guinea in the Indonesian transport and communications system with acknowledgment of existing concessions; (6) guarantees of religious freedom for all and for Christian missions' activities; (7) 'democratization' of the administration with autonomy for the people and the establishment of their own Parliament.

13 Dec.—Note to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see Egypt*).

NEW ZEALAND. 10 Dec.—It was learned that a contingent of troops had sailed for Korea.

12 Dec.—The death was announced of Mr Peter Fraser, leader of the Opposition and former Labour Prime Minister.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 6 Dec.—Greco-Turkish military conversations (*see Turkey*).

12 Dec.—A meeting of the General Officers Commanding the Anti-Aircraft Commands of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway and representatives from the U.S. forces in Europe and Western Union H.Q. took place in London to discuss air defence within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Military Committee met in London. A communiqué issued later said definite agreement had been reached.

13 Dec.—Following a joint meeting of the Deputies and the Military Committee, a statement was issued which said that complete agreement had been reached in political and military recommendations for Ger-

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (*continued*)

man participation in a western European integrated defence force which would be submitted to the Defence Committee and the Council at their forthcoming meetings in Brussels. Recommendations concerning the establishment of a European defence force, the appointment of a supreme commander, and his mission when appointed would also be forwarded to the Defence Committee.

NORWAY. 13 Dec.—Note to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see Egypt*).

15 Dec.—Anglo-Norwegian trade agreement (*see Great Britain*).

PAKISTAN. 10 Dec.—*Great Britain*. Mr Bottomley, U.K. Secretary for Overseas Trade, arrived in Karachi for trade talks.

PALESTINE. 3 Dec.—A clash between Jordan and Israeli troops occurred on a disputed stretch of road near Charandal in the Negeb when Arab Legion forces fired on Israeli troops which had threatened to remove obstructions set up by them on the road. The Israeli forces returned the fire.

4 Dec.—The Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of Col. de Ridder, U.N. acting Chief of Staff, to discuss the previous day's clash in the Negeb. On the refusal of both the Jordan and the Israeli delegates to discuss the other's complaints, Col. de Ridder announced that he would seek further instructions from Lake Success.

Statement *re* clash by Jordan Legation, London (*see Great Britain*).
Israel. Anglo-Israeli financial talks (*see Great Britain*).

6 Dec.—Israel. British-Israel air agreement (*see Great Britain*).

PERSIA. 17 Dec.—The Majlis discussed in secret session the illegal removal from the Central Prison on 16 December, of ten leaders of the pro-Communist Tudeh Party who had been held in gaol since an attempt on the Shah's life two years earlier. The men were taken from the prison by a group of uniformed officers and soldiers who said the men were to be interrogated.

SOUTH AFRICA. 2 Dec.—U.N. resolution on Indians in South Africa (*see U.N. General Assembly*).

5 Dec.—Resolution on S.W. Africa (*see U.N. General Assembly, Trusteeship Committee*).

'Apartheid' Policy. Dr Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, gave an exposition of the Government's *apartheid* policy in an address to the Native Representative Council. He said that it was not a policy of oppression but the only one which allowed for the separate development of both communities. Professor Matthews, an African member of the Council, said that such a policy did not meet the needs of all sections. Mr Seloape Thema, another African leader, said that any policy should have the mutual consent of both communities. The white man's domination would be challenged by Africans all over Africa.

14 Dec.—Uranium agreement with U.K. and U.S.A. (*see Great Britain*).

17 Dec.—*African National Congress*. It was learned that in opening the congress, Dr Moroka, President-General, had accused the Government of intensifying its oppression of Africans. The congress supported the people of High Commission territories in their opposition to incorporation into South Africa.

SPAIN. 10 Dec.—*Gibraltar*. In an interview printed in the *Falangist Arriba*, Gen. Franco told the editor that Gibraltar would eventually be returned to Spain because petty causes of friction between countries must be eliminated when major international issues were at stake. It was therefore not worth fighting for. The retention of Gibraltar by Great Britain constituted a permanent injury to Spain. Modern weapons had now placed Gibraltar at Spain's mercy.

SUDAN. 15 Dec.—The Legislative Assembly passed by one vote a motion sponsored by the Umma Party requesting the grant of self-government before the end of 1951.

SWEDEN. 15 Dec.—Conclusion of Anglo-Swedish trade talks (*see Great Britain*).

SYRIA. 11 Dec.—Prime Minister's tour of Arab capitals (*see Egypt*).

TIBET. 1 Dec.—It was reported that a first caravan load of gold, believed to be the Dalai Lama's property, had crossed into Sikkim, north India, and had been deposited with the local State bankers.

6 Dec.—It was learned that the Dalai Lama had sent a letter to the Indian President, Dr Prasad, expressing the hope that friendly Indo-Tibetan relations would continue.

TRIESTE. 11 Dec.—It was learned that a shipment of lead purporting to be of Greek origin and destined for Czechoslovakia had been seized by Allied Military Government and was being held pending further investigation.

TUNISIA. 11 Dec.—It was learned that French proposals for a further advance towards Tunisian autonomy had been communicated to the Bey and the Tunisian Prime Minister by M. Perillier, the Resident-General. The measures suggested included: (1) increased participation by Tunisians in the administration; (2) the merging of the Tunisian Cabinet and Council of Ministers which would be presided over by the Tunisian Prime Minister except when industrial equipment or Franco-Tunisian disputes in the Grand Council were discussed; (3) Tunisian Government decisions to be subject only to the Resident-General's approval and no longer to the Secretary-General's.

TURKEY. 3 Dec.—*Bulgaria*. It was learned that an agreement had

TURKEY (*continued*)

been reached between Turkey and Bulgaria under which Bulgaria would receive back a number of non-Turkish Muslims who had been forced to emigrate to Turkey and would disallow the emigration to Turkey of any Muslims not possessing a Turkish visa. Railway communications between the two countries were resumed.

6 Dec.—*Korea*. The Defence Ministry announced that 500 men of the 5,000 fighting in Korea were casualties.

It was learned that conversations had begun in Ankara between Greek General Staff officers and the Turkish General Staff in preparation for discussions with the Atlantic Pact planning committee for the Mediterranean.

UNITED NATIONS

5 Dec.—*Korea*. A joint appeal to the Peking Government by India, the Philippines, Burma, Pakistan, Egypt, Persia, Iraq, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen was issued to the Peking Government through Gen. Wu, the Peking delegate, calling on the North Korean authorities and the Peking Government immediately to declare their intention not to allow their forces to cross south of the 38th parallel.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

30 Nov.—A three-day conference on steel production ended in Geneva. Plans were made to increase the output of European pig iron production by 21 per cent and of steel by 14 per cent.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

11 Dec.—It was announced at Torquay where the fifth session was in progress that a Canadian proposal for the establishment of a permanent committee to supervise the working of the G.A.T.T. would be studied in detail and submitted to the signatories at the end of the session. A U.S. statement of policy was submitted by the U.S. delegate. This stated that: (1) Congress would be asked to approve legislation making U.S. participation in the General Agreement more effective; (2) the U.S. Government would propose the creation of administrative machinery including a small permanent staff; and (3) the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization would not be submitted to Congress.

A statement issued in Torquay said that during discussions on import restrictions, the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, Canada, and the U.S.A. had suggested that a progressive relaxation of the hard currency import restrictions of Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the U.K. might begin with due caution. The representatives of the countries named had pointed out that, although the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area had markedly improved, undue weight had been given to favourable factors of the past years and not enough to adverse factors, particularly rearmament responsibilities, the full force of which would be felt in the coming year.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1 Dec.—*China*. The Assembly, by 35 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions, approved the proposal of the Political Committee that the Chinese Nationalist accusations of Russian interference and violation of treaties should be referred to the Interim Committee.

Greece. The Assembly, by 50 votes—the Soviet States abstaining—endorsed the Political Committee's draft proposals urging all States harbouring Greek children to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the International Red Cross in effecting their repatriation. Proposals for the repatriation of members of the Greek armed forces and for the continuation of the U.N. Balkan Commission were approved.

Korea. The Assembly, by 51 votes—the five Soviet States abstaining—approved the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea through a reconstruction agency working with the U.N. Korean Commission. It was estimated that a further \$250 m. would be needed, and a Presidential committee was empowered to negotiate with member and non-member States about their respective contributions.

2 Dec.—*Eritrea*. The Assembly approved by 46 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions, the thirteen-Power draft adopted by the *ad hoc* Committee (see pp. 765–6) giving Eritrea autonomy under the Ethiopian Crown. It was decided that the President of the Assembly and a small committee would appoint the U.N. Commissioner who would supervise the transfer of power. Two Soviet resolutions calling for immediate independence and the withdrawal of British forces within three months were defeated respectively by 32 votes to 12, with 8 abstentions, and 34 to 9, with 10 abstentions.

South Africa: Indians in. The proposals of the *ad hoc* Committee (see p. 765) were endorsed by the Assembly by 33 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions. Dr Dönges, South African Minister of the Interior, again rejected the proposals as interference in his country's domestic affairs.

5 Dec.—*Korea*. The steering committee decided, by 10 votes to 2 (U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia), with India abstaining, that the General Assembly should urgently examine at its present session the question of Chinese intervention in Korea. Mr Vyshinsky, opposing the motion, stated that there was no Chinese intervention in Korea, but 'a great mighty Chinese volunteer movement'.

6 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea*. The Assembly approved, by 51 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, the insertion on its agenda of the six-Power resolution which, after noting that the Chinese People's Government were conducting military operations against the U.N. forces in Korea, called on all States and authorities to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean forces and to withdraw any units or nationals from Korea. The U.N. policy to hold the Manchurian frontier inviolate and to protect Chinese and Korean interests in that area was reaffirmed.

12 Dec.—*Atomic Weapons*. Mr Vyshinsky renewed the U.S.S.R. Government's proposals for two simultaneous conventions for the prohibition of atomic weapons and a system of international control. Sir

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*continued*)

Keith Officer, Australia, spoke in support of eight-Power proposals, sponsored by Australia, the U.K., and the U.S.A. among others, suggesting the merging of the two commissions on atomic energy and 'conventional' armaments.

International Criminal Court. It was agreed to set up a permanent international criminal court to try persons charged with violation of international conventions. A commission of seventeen nations was appointed to draw up its statute.

Human Rights. Metropolitan Powers were invited to inform the United Nations on how far the declaration of human rights was being observed in dependent territories.

13 Dec.—*Atomic Weapons.* Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.), supporting the proposal for merging the two disarmament commissions, said that control systems with co-ordinated timing must be worked out for both atomic weapons and all other weapons.

S.W. Africa. The Assembly adopted, by 45 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions, compromise proposals submitted by the U.S.A. and others, accepting the International Court's ruling that S.W. Africa should be administered as a mandated territory and that a commission of five, including the U.S.A., should be appointed to negotiate with South Africa. The Union was called upon to submit reports and petitions which the commission would study pending agreement. Dr Dönges, South Africa, protested that the United Nations was closing the door against a negotiated settlement.

14 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea.* The Assembly endorsed by 52 votes to 5 (Soviet States) with Nationalist China abstaining, the Political Committee's proposals for a cease-fire. The President, Mr Entezam of Persia, announced that Sir Benegal Rau (India) and Mr Lester Pearson (Canada) would join him on the Cease-fire Committee.

Next Session. It was decided by 39 votes to 6 with 11 abstentions to hold the 1951 Assembly in Europe.

Eritrea. Senor Matienzo of Bolivia was appointed Commissioner in Eritrea.

15 Dec.—*China.* The seven-Power commission nominated by the President to consider the question of Chinese U.N. representation, and consisting of delegates from India, Canada, Ecuador, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines and Poland, discussed a Polish proposal that the Peking Government should assume the seat held by the Nationalist Government. Gen. Romulo, Philippines, stated the majority view that the question should not be considered while Chinese forces were intervening in Korea, and it was decided to defer discussion pending the cease-fire negotiations.

Budget. The Assembly approved the \$47,798,000 Budget for 1951.

The plenary session was adjourned, leaving the Political Committee to conclude with plenary powers discussions on outstanding questions.

Political Committee

7 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea.* The Committee decided by 42

votes to 5 (Soviet States) with Saudi Arabia, India, Indonesia, and Burma abstaining, to give urgent consideration to the six-Power proposal for a Chinese withdrawal. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) refuted the Soviet assertion that Chinese forces in Korea were volunteers, and, naming the Chinese formations believed to be there, said that 200,000 men were known to be in Korea. He declared that the United Nations would not give up its purpose of making Korea free and independent. The objectives of the six-Power proposals were: to assure the security of the U.N. forces in Korea; to cause the withdrawal of the armed forces assisting the North Koreans; to effect a speedy conclusion of the fighting on a U.N. basis; and to make assurances that the United Nations had no purposes hostile to the security or interests of Korea's neighbours.

8 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea*. Mr Younger (U.K.) supported the six-Power draft for a Chinese withdrawal from Korea. A cable from the U.N. Commission in Korea was read to the Committee. It stated that Chinese forces definitely identified in Korea totalled 231,000 men comprising twenty-six divisions, but an estimate of 400,000 would probably be more correct. Interrogated Chinese prisoners were all members of regular Chinese units and were not volunteers. None of them had known they were going to fight U.N. forces. The cable spoke also of refugees estimated at 500,000 fleeing from North Korea.

9 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea*. Mr Vyshinsky reintroduced the Soviet proposals for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. He suggested that the facts given in the previous day's cable from the U.N. Commission on Korea had been dictated by Gen. MacArthur's staff and had not been verified.

11 Dec.—*Palestine*. The *ad hoc* committee, after hearing an account of the reasons for the failure of the Trusteeship Council's proposals for an international regime for Jerusalem, considered the Swedish proposals for temporary U.N. 'functional' control over the Holy Places. The draft appealed to the Governments of Israel and Jordan to pledge free access to holy places, to respect the property rights of all religious bodies, and to reduce their armed forces by progressive stages.

12 Dec.—*Palestine*. Britain and the U.S.A. supported the Swedish proposals in the *ad hoc* committee.

Chinese Intervention in Korea. The Committee agreed by 48 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, to give priority of discussion over the six-Power draft requesting a Chinese withdrawal to two drafts presented by thirteen of the Asian and Arab States. The first of these proposed that the President of the Assembly with two other persons should determine the basis on which a cease-fire could be arranged. The second proposed the creation of a commission to seek a negotiated settlement of existing issues in the Far East in accordance with U.N. principles. Sir Benegal Rau, in presenting the proposals, said he had been repeatedly assured by Gen. Wu, Peking delegate, that China desired a peaceful settlement. He had told Gen Wu that India considered the Cairo and Potsdam decisions regarding Formosa should be carried out. Mr Austin (U.S.A.) in supporting the first motion said a cease-fire must take effect before any negotiations were begun.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY *Political Committee (continued)*

13 Dec.—*Chinese Intervention in Korea.* The proposals of the Asian and Arab States for the arrangement of a cease-fire in Korea were adopted by 51 votes to 5 (Soviet States) with Nationalist China abstaining. M. Malik (Russia) in opposing the proposals said they were a manoeuvre to permit the U.S. forces to regroup. He repeated the Soviet view that the only solution was a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea. The Committee adjourned after the debate pending negotiations for a cease-fire.

Palestine. A Belgian proposal in the *ad hoc* committee that the Trusteeship Council should appoint a commission of four to study the question of Jerusalem's future status failed with a vote of 30 to 18 and 11 abstentions to secure a two-thirds majority. No vote was taken on the Swedish draft.

Social and Humanitarian Committee

12 Dec.—*Prisoners of War in Russia.* In a debate on the repatriation of prisoners of war from Russia, a resolution recommending the creation of an International Red Cross commission of inquiry, and calling on all Governments for full information, was adopted despite Soviet opposition and an intimation from the Red Cross that it could operate only with the consent of all parties. An Italian memorandum telling of a minimum of 63,000 prisoners still in Russia and a Japanese Note giving a total of 370,000 missing prisoners known to have been in Russia had been submitted to the United Nations, besides the German Note with its total of over 62,000 missing prisoners (*see U.N. Secretariat*).

Trusteeship Committee

1 Dec.—*South-west Africa.* Discussion on the status of South-west Africa was resumed in the light of the International Court's ruling that it was still mandated territory (*see p. 473*). Lord Ogmore (U.K.) suggested that the presidents of the Interim Committee and the Trusteeship Committee should negotiate with South Africa on the implementation of the Court's ruling and submit a plan to the next session.

5 Dec.—*S.W. Africa.* The Committee decided, by 27 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions, to recommend South Africa to place South-west Africa under U.N. trusteeship.

SECRETARIAT

5 Dec.—It was learned that the West German Federal Government had submitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum on German prisoners of war and deported persons in Soviet Russia. This stated that, contrary to Soviet assertions, 62,792 prisoners of war were still being detained and this total was incomplete. Of 840 camps known to exist in Russia, 349 were solely for deported civilians. It was announced that the question had been put on the General Assembly's next agenda at the request of Britain, the U.S.A., and Australia.

SECURITY COUNCIL

30 Nov.—*Korea and Formosa*. In the resumed debate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) supported the French and U.S. requests for an early vote on the six-Power draft calling for the withdrawal of Communist Chinese forces from Korea. He spoke of the part played by British armed forces in Korea and said British aims were identical with those of the U.S.A., namely, to serve the purposes of the United Nations. He reminded the Peking delegate that the interests of Soviet imperialism were not necessarily those of the States on the Soviet periphery. Gen. Wu (Peking) refused to answer the charges against his Government. The draft resolution was put to the vote and vetoed by Russia. India abstained for lack of instructions. Two Soviet resolutions, one in the name of the Peking Government, condemning the U.S. for aggression against Formosa, and demanding the withdrawal of all forces from both Korea and Formosa, were rejected by 9 votes to 1.

UNITED STATES. 30 Nov.—*Korea*. In a statement issued to a Press Conference, President Truman declared that in spite of reverses in Korea, the U.N. forces would not abandon their mission there to put down an aggression which threatened not only the whole fabric of the United Nations but all human hopes of peace and justice. The new situation would be met in three ways: (1) The U.S.A. would continue to work in the United Nations for concerted action to halt aggression in Korea; (2) efforts would be intensified to help other free nations strengthen their defences to meet aggression elsewhere; and (3) the U.S.A. would rapidly increase their own military strength. The establishment of integrated forces in Europe under a supreme command was essential. Supplemental requests would be made for immediate appropriations to increase the size and effectiveness of the U.S. forces, including a substantial amount for the Atomic Energy Commission. The statement concluded with an appeal for national unity.

Replying to questions at the Press Conference, President Truman said that action in Manchuria depended on action in the United Nations, and that, if authorized by the United Nations, any necessary steps would be taken to meet the military situation, including the use of the atom bomb, though he did not want to see such a terrible weapon used. Its use, as that of other weapons, had, however, always been under consideration, though the actual method of use was a matter for the military authorities to decide. Asked if the bomb would not be used without United Nations authorization, President Truman said that action against Communist China depended on action in the United Nations, but the military commander in the field would, as always, have the choice of the use of weapons. The President reaffirmed the Government's decision not to use Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea and said that U.S. policy on Formosa remained unchanged.

A later statement issued from the White House declared that only the President could authorize the use of the atom bomb, and no such authorization had been given. If it were given, the military commander in the field would have charge of the tactical delivery of the bomb.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

1 Dec.—President Truman, in a message to Congress, said that the attack on United Nations forces in Korea by Chinese Communists was a naked act of aggression. The President asked Congress to approve the allocation of a further \$17,978,247,000 for the expanded defence programme. Of this approximately \$1,000 m. was for the Atomic Energy Commission, \$9,200 m. for the Army, \$2,979 m. for the Navy, and \$4,600 m. for the Air Force.

A conscription call for 50,000 men in February 1951 was issued.

2 Dec.—*Great Britain.* Mr Younger, British Minister of State, told the Foreign Policy Association that Britain had stretched her resources in other areas to send every man she could spare to Korea, and he said that a major objective for all was to limit the Korean war. A policy which unnecessarily increased their commitments in the Far East would only benefit their enemies if it prejudiced the defence of other areas. Britain shared the Indian view that China would not remain indefinitely the tool of Soviet Russia. The Nationalist Government could be restored to power only by large-scale military intervention, and Britain was not resigned to a policy of war in the Far East. Recognition of Communist China and the pursuit of a solution which would enable the Chinese to develop relations with the world as a whole and not merely with the Soviet Union was not a policy of appeasement.

China. Strict controls were ordered on all goods destined for Communist China, Hong Kong, Macao, and the Soviet-controlled countries.

4 Dec.—*Great Britain.* Mr Attlee, British Prime Minister, arrived in Washington for discussions with President Truman.

Civil Defence. The Government placed before Congress a \$3,100 m. civil defence programme to be financed over three years.

5 Dec.—*Canada.* Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, said in a broadcast speech from Lake Success that the Chinese incursion into Korea was on far too big a scale to be explained by Chinese nervousness over frontier interests. His Government considered that nothing should be left undone to achieve an honourable and peaceful settlement as soon as the situation was stabilized. To negotiate would not be appeasement but an attempt through diplomacy to reach a *modus vivendi* with the Asian Communist world. The use of the atom bomb should not be decided unilaterally.

Chinese statement on a Japanese peace treaty (*see China*).

British-U.S. Film Agreement. A revised film agreement for 1950-51 was signed in New York.

6 Dec.—In a speech to the National Press Club in Washington, Mr Attlee emphasized the need to remove the causes of war and to remember that military objectives were only means to an end. He denied that Britain meant to adopt a policy of appeasement, and said that his Government had recognized the Peking Government because it was the effective Government of some 400 m. Chinese—one-sixth of the world's population. Speaking of the Colombo Plan for South-east Asia, he said that Britain's aim was to remove the terrible extremes of poverty in Asia which bred many dangerous movements.

Yugoslavia. The \$38 m. programme of additional emergency food aid for Yugoslavia was approved both by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and by the House of Representatives.

8 Dec.—Truman-Attlee Talks. A statement was issued at the conclusion of the meetings between President Truman and Mr Attlee. It said that the aims of their two countries' foreign policies were identical and were: to maintain world peace and respect for the rights and interests of all peoples; to promote strength and confidence among the freedom-loving countries; to eliminate the causes of fear, want, and discontent; and to advance the democratic way of life. Appeasement of aggression in the Far East or elsewhere was repudiated, but both countries were ready to seek an end to hostilities in Korea by negotiation and to solve the problem on the basis of a free and independent Korea in accordance with U.N. principles. The two Governments' differences of view over the recognition of the Communist Chinese Government would not interfere with their united effort in support of common aims. It was agreed that the question of Formosa should be settled peacefully in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the Formosan people and maintain peace and security in the Pacific, and U.N. consideration of the problem was favoured. Continued aid would be given to the free Asian peoples against Communist aggression. The need for the North Atlantic Treaty countries to build up their defences and strengthen the Atlantic community was recognized, and the following action decided on: (1) rapid extension of the U.S. and U.K. military capabilities; (2) expansion of arms production by the U.S.A. and U.K. for use by all the free countries united in common defence, and the continuance of planning with a view to securing appropriate defence contributions from all; (3) the immediate appointment of a supreme commander on the adoption of a plan for an integrated European defence force; (4) close co-operation in increasing supplies of raw materials primarily for defence purposes but also as far as possible for civilian needs, and international action to secure their equitable distribution. The necessity to prevent raw materials reaching potential enemies of the free world was recognized. President Truman expressed the hope that world conditions would never call for the use of the atom bomb and assured Mr Attlee of his desire to keep him informed of further developments which might change the situation.

Restrictions on War Materials. An order, to come into immediate effect, was issued prohibiting the transport of strategic materials in ships or aircraft under the U.S. flag to all Communist-controlled countries except Yugoslavia, and to Hong Kong and Macao.

9 Dec.—O.E.E.C. An O.E.E.C. mission arrived in Washington.

11 Dec.—Communism. The Supreme Court ruled that a witness, questioned concerning his or her connection with the Communist Party, had a right to keep silent on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

Yugoslavia. The Senate approved the additional \$38 m. emergency aid programme for Yugoslavia.

12 Dec.—Mr Attlee on Washington talks (see Great Britain)

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

13 *Dec.*—A statement issued after a conference between President Truman, Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, General Marshall, Defence Secretary, and a bi-partisan group of congressional leaders, said that there appeared to be unanimous agreement that U.S. military strength should be built up with the utmost speed.

Suspension of Marshall aid to U.K. (*see Great Britain*).

Note to Egypt *re* Suez Canal (*see Egypt*).

14 *Dec.*—Mr Dewey, Republican leader and Governor of New York, called for a gigantic mobilization including an army of 100 divisions. Uranium Agreement with South Africa (*see Great Britain*).

15 *Dec.*—*State of Emergency.* In a broadcast speech to the nation, President Truman announced that he would declare on the following day a state of emergency in view of the serious threat to world peace caused by Russian and Chinese aggressive policies. The strength of the armed forces would be increased to 3.5 million and armaments production would be rapidly accelerated. An office of Defence Mobilization would be set up, with Mr Charles Wilson as director, to direct all Government mobilization activities. The President also outlined measures to avoid inflation, including the imposition of price controls and wage stabilization where necessary.

Great Britain. Sir Oliver Franks, U.K. Ambassador, said in Chicago that in view of long-term forces, particularly nationalism, in Asia, Britain had sought to avoid driving the Peking Government into an exclusive relationship with Moscow. This, rather than economic considerations or the future of Hong Kong, had principally determined British policy towards China.

Defence. The House passed the supplementary appropriations Bill which included \$16,846 m. for a military expansion programme.

Russian protest *re* Japanese war criminals (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Mr Acheson. Republicans in the House of Representatives passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the replacement of Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, in whom they no longer had confidence, and for a thorough overhaul in State Department personnel and policies. Republican Senators later aligned themselves with the resolution.

16 *Dec.*—*State of Emergency.* President Truman proclaimed a state of national emergency and issued an order establishing an office of Defence Mobilization in the President's executive office. The President appealed in his proclamation for a united effort on behalf of the nation.

China. Gen. Wu, Peking delegate to the United Nations, in a statement to a press conference in Lake Success, said that the cease-fire proposal for Korea was a trap to allow continued U.S. aggression in Korea and China, evidence of which could be seen in the proclamation of a state of emergency and in President Truman's recent statement on the atomic bomb. He made it clear that there could be no Chinese withdrawal from Korea except on the following terms: the withdrawal of U.N. forces from Korea; the withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Fleet from Formosa; full recognition and representation of the Peking Government in the United Nations. At the same time he professed that his

Government ardently desired peace and would strive to achieve it. Gen. Wu handed to correspondents the text of a proposed speech which he said he had been unable to deliver to the Political Committee on Formosa. This stated that U.S. aggression and hostility towards China were exposed by the following facts: U.S. support for Chiang Kai-shek; attempts to sabotage China from within; the rearming of Japanese Fascist forces; the construction of Pacific military bases; and U.S. aggression in Korea. Gen. Wu protested strongly that owing to U.S. manipulation he had been denied an opportunity of speaking on the question of Formosa.

China. It was announced that measures were being taken to place under control all Chinese Communist assets within U.S. jurisdiction and to prohibit U.S. ships from calling at Chinese Communist ports until further notice.

17 Dec.—On the departure of Mr Acheson to attend the Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels, President Truman issued a statement reaffirming U.S. determination to build up the defences of the free world to preserve world peace, and to maintain a united western front.

URUGUAY. 13 Dec.—*Great Britain.* A Government spokesman said that no Uruguayan meat would be shipped to Britain until the British reached a price agreement with Argentina.

U.S.S.R. 15 Dec.—*Germany.* A Note handed to the British Ambassador in Moscow alleged that the rearmament of western Germany and its inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were contrary to the Potsdam Agreement and to the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942. A Note in similar terms handed to the French Ambassador alleged a breach of the Franco-Soviet treaty of friendship of 1944.

War Criminals. Moscow radio reported that Russia had protested to Great Britain and the U.S.A. against their failure to fulfil their obligations regarding Japanese war criminals, including the Emperor Hirohito and certain generals.

WEST INDIES. 12 Dec.—*Leeward Islands.* Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, stated in a written Parliamentary reply that reforms in the Legislative Councils of Antigua, St Kitts, and Montserrat, and in the General Legislative Council had been approved in principle.

WESTERN UNION. 6 Dec.—Appointment of Gen. de Lattre de Tassigny (*see France*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 6 Dec.—Acceptance of U.K. credit (*see Great Britain*). Approval of U.S. Aid Programme (*see United States*).

11 Dec.—Senate's approval of U.S. aid (*see United States*).

17 Dec.—*E.R.P.* A Marshall aid control mission arrived in Yugoslavia to supervise the distribution of U.S. aid. The first consignment of flour from E.C.A. stocks in Italy also arrived.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1951	
Early 1951	Conference on closer association of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, London.
Jan. —	Trusteeship Council, eighth session.
„ —	Inter-American Regional Conference of the I.C.F.T.U., Mexico.
„ —	General Election, Gold Coast.
„ —	Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, London.
Feb. —	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, seventh session, Lahore.
„ —	Economic and Social Council, Santiago, Chile.
„ 26	Administrative Council of the I.L.O., Geneva.
Mar. —	Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
Apr. 9	I.L.O. Regional Conference for the Near and Middle East, Tehran.
May. 7	World Health Assembly, fourth session, Geneva.
„ 21	Economic Commission for Europe, sixth session, Geneva.
„ 21	Economic Commission for Latin America, fourth session, Mexico.
„ —	Asian Regional Conference of the I.C.F.T.U., Karachi.

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